

Arab Bullfighter, First in 600 Years, Gets 'Olés!' in Spain

By Nancy Todd
Reuters

MARBELLA, Spain — Said Kazak, who performs in the bullring as "El Palestino," or "The Palestinian," says he is the first Arab bullfighter in six centuries.

After fighting bulls for three years, he appeared Thursday for the first time before a crowd of fellow Arabs in this resort, a favorite of Saudis and Kuwaitis.

Front-row seats to the spectacle cost the equivalent of \$150, compared with \$110 when leading Spanish bullfighters perform, but they were sold out. Cheaper seats were largely empty.

El Palestino dedicated the first bull of the evening to the enthusiastic crowd and the second to an Arab prince, whom he did not name. He dispatched both in style, drawing loud applause.

Local critics praised his performance, saying he had been particularly skillful with left-hand passes. Not winning the top prizes — the bull's ears or tail — he was awarded two rounds of the ring.

The posters, in Spanish, Arabic and English, advertised El Palestino as "the first Arabian bullfighter in history."

Mr. Kazak says he is the first Arab bullfighter in a long time but not the first in history. He has a copy of a decree by King Carlos II, dated 1385, when Moors still ruled in parts of Spain.

Since then Mr. Kazak says, there has been no Arab bullfighter.

Born in Haifa, Israel, Mr. Kazak spent his child-



Said Kazak, "El Palestino"

hood in Damascus. His passion for bullfighting developed when he came to Spain to study chemistry.

In 1973, Mr. Kazak joined his family in the United States and became a fashion designer, but love of the bullring brought him back. He set up an import-export business and opened a boutique and bar in Madrid.

At 31, he is still a junior bullfighter, fighting only bulls under 880 pounds (400 kilograms) and less than four years old.

Pope Stresses Rights on African Tour

(Continued from Page 1)

rights of man and on respect for their own cultural heritage.

"And how can we not deplore the contradictions that we see many times between the declarations of generous intentions and the reality of self-interested action."

Africa is by no means alone as a place where leaders rose to power on the basis of revolutionary slogans, only to use the state to benefit themselves, their clients and their tribes.

But such revolutions have been especially costly on a continent where many people are in need, where cash is scarce and where corrupt or misdirected development can ruin the life chances of an entire generation.

The pope's insistence on African self-reliance in his call on leaders to get their houses in order balanced his equally tough message to the rich nations.

In the past he has criticized "imperialistic monopoly" and argued that wealthy nations have preferred to bask in "luxurious egotism."

Pride in African Heritage Is Urged

The Associated Press

LUBUMBASHI, Zaire — Pope John Paul II, visibly tired on the ninth day of his African pilgrimage, called on the peoples of the continent Friday to be proud of their heritage and Christian faith in a world racked by materialism.

The pontiff flew to Lubumbashi, capital of Zaire's Shaba province, on his way to Kenya. Throughs of Zaireans, singing the Polish song "Słot," or "May He Live 100 Years," greeted the Polish-born pope at the airport in Lubumbashi, called Elizabethville when the country was a Belgian colony. John Paul celebrated Mass in the municipal stadium before about 30,000 people.

He told the crowd, which repeatedly interrupted him with applause and song: "Free sons of Africa, give thanks for the encounter between the rich heritages of your people and the heritage of the Son of God."

rather than to share with the poor nations.

The pope said much the same thing in Cameroon, for example, speaking of the unfair terms of trade faced by the Third World.

And to those who might accuse him of meddling in politics, the pope Thursday gave this answer:

"Assuredly, the church as such has absolutely no pretension to intervening in the functions of gov-

Greenpeace May Sue France Over Sinking of Its Vessel

(Continued from Page 1)

continuing its nuclear tests. He is on it to join a treaty for a nuclear free zone signed this month by South Pacific nations.

Le Monde said in its article on the sinking that up to now it had been "deliberately careful" not to comment. "Such a serious accusation must be backed up by precise facts," it said.

Strike Halts Channel Ferry

(Continued from Page 1)

disentangle a huge traffic jam that extended from the dock area roads.

Management officials said they expected service on the line's 12 ferries to return to normal by day's end. But the Press Association, the British domestic news agency, quoted union sources as saying the strike over pay differentials could continue through the weekend.

Britain's Railway Board had said that striking conductors in Scotland and South Wales would be dismissed if they did not return to work by noon Friday. Only eight of 180 striking conductors in Scotland had returned to work by the deadline, a British Rail spokesman said.

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Soviet, Worried by Military Evaders, Tightens Conscription Law, Penalties

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has made it more difficult for young men to avoid military service, amid signs of growing discontent about duty in Afghanistan.

New regulations introduced this month, among the first decrees to be signed by Andrei A. Gromyko in his new role as president of the Soviet Union, provide for fines for supervisors who fail or delay to register young men for military duty.

This includes factory managers, heads of schools and housing administrators, all of whom are required to furnish local military officials with lists of men eligible for duty.

It has become a punishable offense for anyone of military age to delay reporting a change of address or a change of place of work or schooling.

The new decrees appeared to shed light on tricks that young men adopt to avoid military service in the Soviet Union.

Employers in civil registry offices now are liable to fines if they fail to report when anyone liable to conscription changes his name or someone else eligible for service is falsely reported to have died.

"Deliberate loss or carelessness leading to the loss" of call-up papers on the part of conscripts or delay in turning up at a duty processing point will bring fines of up to 50 rubles (\$60) and possible criminal charges.

Objection to military duty for reasons of religion or philosophical conviction never has been recognized in the Soviet Union. Refusal to serve in the armed forces is an offense punishable by sentencing to a labor camp.

The new regulations coincide with an increase in public awareness of the war in Afghanistan, with much of the information and misinformation, coming by word of mouth.

An article Friday in Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, by two army major-generals, showed concern over the attitudes of young people and the changing make-up of the Soviet armed forces, which now have greater numbers of non-Russians.

Urging more thorough pre-military political education, they said: "Among a certain sector of youth we have still not stamped out elements of political naivete, and one encounters instances of lapsed vigilance and pacifist attitudes."

To counter this, they said, there are plans for more paramilitary clubs in which young people of pre-military age would be instructed in skills such as parachuting, flying and shooting.

The fact that the birth rate is growing in Central Asia but declining in the European territories, the generals said, meant that a much higher proportion of troops now come from Moslem ethnic backgrounds.

There are unofficially acknowledged qualms about the reliability of Moslem troops in Afghanistan in fighting Islamic rebels.

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Boeing Advises Airlines To Check Tails of 747s; JAL Bulkhead Studied

Reuters

TOKYO — The Boeing Co. suggested to world airlines Friday that they check the tail sections of 747 jumbo airliners.

The suggestion came as Japanese checked their 747s and experts searched for clues amid the debris of a Japan Air Lines 747 that crashed Monday, killing 520 people.

In its message to the airlines, the U.S. aircraft manufacturer noted that the JAL plane's vertical tail fin had broken apart in flight. Parts of the fin have been found at widely separated sites.

Boeing said the inspection was only a precautionary suggestion, entirely optional for airlines. But it noted that Tokyo had ordered all Japanese airlines with 747s to check the tails.

Investigators have been focusing attention on the tail of the JAL 747 that crashed, off course and out of control, into a mountain 70 miles (113 kilometers) northwest of Tokyo.

[Japanese investigators found a badly damaged pressure wall, known as a bulkhead, from the airframe. This supported a theory that it burst during flight, causing the plane's tail fin to disintegrate. To Tokyo.

'Arf! Got You' Is the Latest in Computer Quirks

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — In a new form of electronic vandalism, programs have appeared on computer "bulletin boards" that automatically destroy all of the other programs stored in the computer of an unsuspecting user.

According to PC magazine, aimed at users of personal computers, there are several versions of the program circulating.

In one case, computer hobbyists who connected their terminals to a New York bulletin board were promised a useful graphics program. When they tried to load the program into their home systems, however, it destroyed all other programs that were currently loaded and printed the message, "Arf! Arf! Got You!"

Some users fear more mischief is on the way, such as "worms" that eat away at computer memory gradually as they are used, and programs that may work properly the first, second and third times they are used and then gobble your computer library on the fourth go-round.

"It's a little bit discouraging someone would go to all that effort just to create something this nasty," said Richard Sreeter, a victim of the "Arf! Arf!" scheme.

Ancient Jaw Is Discovered

(Continued from Page 1)

sil was an anthropoid was plausible and consistent with other ones. But they emphasized the impossibility of determining whether *Amphipithecus* represented a direct ancestor or a side branch in the family tree of humans.

"We can't say that this species is the direct ancestor to all later anthropoid forms," Mr. Ciochon acknowledged. "But it is representative of the ancestral group. Once you cross the threshold from lower to higher primates, then all the later species are related in some manner."

"This is not just another species," added Mr. Ciochon, who wrote the report with Donald E. Savage of the University of California, Berkeley, and two Burmese scientists, U Thaw Tint and U Ba Maw. "It represents a major transition, a fundamental change in the evolutionary record."

This new report seems to confirm a theory that has been debated for decades. In the 1920s, Barnum Brown of the American Museum of Natural History discovered a jaw fragment in the Pondaung hills of central Burma that was later named *Amphipithecus* and said to be an anthropoid.

But those fossils were too fragmentary to convince skeptics, and the proper classification of *Amphipithecus* and the other species has been in dispute for decades.

In 1975, Burmese researchers, working in cooperation with Mr. Ciochon and Mr. Savage, returned to Mr. Brown's old site and discovered new primate fossils. One was the rear portion of a lower jaw of *Amphipithecus*.

This, together with the frontal jaw fragment found half a century before, provided a nearly complete picture of the species' lower jaw, including several teeth. Subsequent analysis of the two jaw segments resulted in the conclusions published in the new report.

Anatomists are able to deduce a great deal from the shape of jawbones and teeth. In this case, the jaw showed several anthropoid features. Like the jaws of all higher primates, it is fused across the front, not jointed in the middle as are those of nearly all prosimians.

[Hiroshi Fujiwara, deputy investigator for the Transport Ministry, said at a news conference that the bulkhead, found at the crash site, had "peeled like an orange."

The bulkhead is an umbrella-like aluminum-alloy wall that seals the pressurized cabin from the nonpressurized tail section. If cracked or broken, said Hiroaki Kohno, a JAL technical manager, pressurized air from the cabin would rush into the tail and up into the hollow stabilizer, causing it to burst.

Investigators, including U.S. government experts and Boeing technicians, visited the crash site to inspect debris scattered over three miles.

About 4,500 soldiers and police were removing bodies from the remote, wooded site. Military personnel built a second helicopter landing site to speed removal of the bodies, made urgent by temperatures exceeding 30 degrees centigrade (86 Fahrenheit).

Police officials told members of parliament Friday night: "It is now a delicate question whether all the bodies can be recovered."

About 350 have been brought off the mountain to nearby Fujioke. About 170 have been claimed by relatives.

Investigators went to Yokohama on Thursday to inspect tail fragments found in Sagami Bay, 125 miles from the crash site.

The bay is on the flight path from Tokyo to Osaka and in the area where the aircraft would have been when the pilot, Captain Masami Takahashi, first noticed that he was unable to control the jet.

The fragments included a large section of the leading edge of the vertical stabilizer, parts of the rudder and other fragments from the rear of the plane, officials said.

According to the Boeing statement, only about 50 percent to 60 percent of the vertical tail fin was found at the crash site.

Investigators were searching for a 15-inch (37-centimeter) pin that fastens the front of the vertical fin to the fuselage.

A JAL spokesman has said a defect in the pin could have set off a chain of events similar to that described by Yumi Ochiai, an off-duty flight attendant who survived.

According to her, there was a "bang" above her seat at the rear of the plane, the cabin decompressed and the aircraft began to pitch and shake violently.

In a televised interview from a hospital, the flight attendant said children screamed "Mother!" and "The plane was full of screams as if it was a panic."

She said the passengers calmed down when they were told to use the oxygen masks and to put on life jackets during the last minutes.



PIGSKIN POWER — Del Bean of Gorham, Maine, got a firm grip on the mascot of the Mount Washington Valley Hogs football team of North Conway, New Hampshire, during the Clam Bowl Mud Football Classic on Sunday in Ipswich, Massachusetts.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Crotona Park Pool Is Pride of the Bronx

How do residents of the South Bronx spell relief this summer?

Closed in 1980, a victim of vandalism and neighborhood deterioration, the pool on the edge of Crotona Park's 147 acres (59.2 hectares) was reopened last August after a \$6-million renovation.

In its first full summer of operation, more than 2,000 bathers a day find respite from the heat in the shimmering pools that Robert Moses, former New York City parks commissioner, built in 1936.

"I guess you could say Crotona Pool symbolizes the new South Bronx," said Teresa Gonzalez, 25, a lifeguard who was a pool regular as a child.

Short Takes

The Coke-Pepsi space race is finally over, and ended in a draw — with neither soft drink winning favor from the astronauts who tested them on the space shuttle Challenger flight that returned to Earth on Aug. 6.

At a news conference last week, the astronauts said that neither Coca-Cola nor Pepsi consumed well because there is no refrigeration on the shuttle, was enjoyable. Although they experienced no ill effects from drinking carbonated beverages in space, the astronauts all preferred the fruit juices that are normally flown on the shuttle.

To further the government's crusade against tax cheats, Congress' Joint Committee on Taxation has suggested that a long-standing ritual be amended: Each newborn baby will get not only a slap on the bottom and a birth certificate but a Social Se-

curity card as well. Parents claiming more children than they had accounted for most of the \$8.1 billion the Internal Revenue Service estimates Americans overstated in personal exemptions in 1981, the latest figures available. If every dependent had a Social Security number, IRS computers could instantly spot exaggerated exemptions.

Pentagon Announces Truce in Burger War

The Pentagon has announced a truce in the burger war waged by fast-food superpowers McDonald's and Burger King — on U.S. military bases, that is.

In compliance with a congressional order, the Pentagon imposed a moratorium last week on building new hamburger restaurants on U.S. armed forces bases throughout the world. Congress ordered the halt in response to complaints by owners of restaurants near military posts, who accused the Pentagon of subsidizing unfair competition.

Since the military services began permitting fast-food outlets on bases last year, Burger King has opened 16 restaurants and McDonald's 17. Added as a provision to the Pentagon budget bill, the moratorium is in effect until an evaluation of "the financial impact" of fast-food restaurants on bases is finished.

Compiled by AMY HOLLOWELL

Virginia is making a comeback among one college's women, according to a 21-year study of sexual behavior at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. The percentage of virgins at that school has risen from 38 percent in 1978 to 43 percent in 1984, reported Robert Sherwin, co-author of the study in the September issue of Glamour magazine. However, men are not following the same trend, according to the study, which found that the percentage of male virgins had fallen from about the same rate as women in 1978 to 28 percent in 1984.

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Heckler Is 'Fighting for Her Job' In Cabinet, White House Aide Says

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — White House officials say there is dissatisfaction with the performance of Margaret M. Heckler, secretary of Health and Human Services, and one official said she is "fighting for her job."

Mrs. Heckler, who is at home recuperating from surgery, acknowledged Thursday that there have been "recurrent rumors" of staff displeasure but said that President Ronald Reagan has supported her and that she intends to remain in the cabinet as long as he is satisfied.

"I work for the president," she said. "I don't work for the White House staff."

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said that "Secretary Heckler enjoys the president's full support and confidence and will continue as a valuable member of the Reagan cabinet," United Press International reported Friday.

Mrs. Heckler blamed the reports of dissatisfaction on "disgruntled cabinet-seekers in the White House at high staff positions who never seem to be advancing themselves." She did not name anyone, but several officials identified her main critic as John A. Svahn, the president's chief assistant for domestic policy development.

Mrs. Svahn, who was not available for comment, served as Mrs. Heckler's deputy and left after several disputes over management of the department. He has been pushed by some administration conservatives as a successor to Mrs. Heckler.

Some of those officials have suggested that a face-saving job switch could be made by naming Mrs. Heckler ambassador to Ireland and replacing her with Mr. Svahn. Mrs. Heckler, who said she is aware of the proposal, called the diplomatic post "a lovely position for somebody else even though my maiden name is O'Shaughnessy."

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One of these prospective changes could involve Mr. Svahn, one of the few surviving members of Mr. Reagan's original California team on

the White House staff. Administration officials said that Mr. Svahn's position has been severely undercut by a Regan surrogate, Alfred H. Kincaid, the assistant for cabinet affairs. The two men have clashed on policy issues, and some of Mr. Svahn's staff positions have been reassigned to Mr. Kincaid.

"The Regan team wants Svahn and all the old guard out of the White House," said one White House official, "and putting him in the cabinet would be a convenient way to do it."

White House staff disapproval with Mrs. Heckler has taken several forms. Some said that officials in the Office of Management and Budget have tried to "micromanage the department" and make more severe cuts in the Medicare health insurance system and other department programs than Mrs. Heckler is willing to accept. Several key appointments sought by Mrs. Heckler have been delayed by the White House Office of Personnel for many months.

On Tuesday, officials said, White House officials vetoed a planned television appearance by Mrs. Heckler inside the Reagan

administration. Mrs. Heckler has campaigned for rules that would make it more difficult to remove people from Social Security disability rolls, supported a major initiative against acquired immune deficiency syndrome and helped fashion a significant new child-support law.

ARTS / LEISURE

How 'Estimates' Distort Auction Market*International Herald Tribune*

THE entire auction market operates on the basis of estimates, the prices that the auction houses believe bidders might be willing to pay for works of art. The estimate is put forward by the auction house's expert in a given field. But on what basis?

Take the Van Gogh landscape and Gauguin still life that were at the heart of the lawsuit

SOUREN MELIKIAN

against Christie's by Cristallina SA, the Swiss company that wanted to sell the paintings. One landscape by Van Gogh does not equal another. Even two landscapes identical in size will differ in composition, in color balance, in the rhythm introduced by the brushwork. The sum total of all this results in the appeal of the painting, a Christopher Burge, then head of Christie's Impressionist and Modern Master department, put it in court papers.

The trouble is that such a factor as "appeal" is fundamentally variable, regardless of whether the "market" of which there has been so much talk is "optimistic" or "not optimistic." If it is true that no two works of art are identical, it is equally true that no two art lovers will pass an identical judgment on a given work of art. And virtually any one who has been buying art over a long period has had several experiences of missing an object at auction or in a gallery and buying it later from a dealer at twice the price after realizing how strong its "appeal" is. Almost every sale successful bidders are approached by someone who was either day-dreaming or hesitant. Receptivity to beauty is not necessarily instant; it can come in stages and is often linked to a certain mood, even among seasoned professionals.

Thus to quote one figure as a probable price of any item at auction is meaningless. Even to quote a probable price range leaves a margin for error. There has never been an auction where all the prices paid beautifully coincided with the middle of the estimate range. The price of art cannot be predicted, because human emotions defy equations.

"I never expect anything in this business," Burge said in court papers relating to the Cristallina suit, which, though it was later dropped by a judge in New York, led to the disclosure that David Bathurst, Burge's predecessor as president of Christie's New York, falsely said the above-mentioned Van Gogh and Gauguin had been sold.

Still, there are degrees of predictability—or unpredictability. Impressionist paintings, eight

of which were at the root of the Christie's case, are less prone to wild variations than most categories. They have been thoroughly researched, virtually eliminating serious problems of attribution. The works of a given artist come up on the market with sufficient frequency for buyers to have some idea of their possible value. Compared with Old Masters, the situation for Impressionists is almost ideal.

Consider the Guido Reni in an April 3 sale at Sotheby's. It was estimated at £250,000 to £500,000—and knocked down at £2 million. In November, the portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Colman by Joseph Wright of Derby sold at Christie's for £1.4 million. That fell within the estimate range. On the other hand, Nicolas Poussin's "Holy Family," one of the greatest 17th-century French paintings ever seen at auction and one that was marvelously well preserved because it had not been moved from Chatsworth House for more than 250 years, failed to reach its reserve when it came up at Christie's in April 1981.

Its sale was negotiated after the auction. Norton Simon bought it for £1.65 million, the reserve price. (Simon now owns the painting jointly with the Getty Museum.) Was the reserve price exaggerated? Hardly, in view of the rarity of such a work. Poussin's being much harder to come by than Van Gogh. But, as in the case of the Van Gogh, it is a work with few potential buyers. In the price range exceeding £1.5 million, there are probably fewer than 10 individuals and institutions worldwide competing the interest in such an artist and the buying capacity. The fewer the potential buyers, the more unpredictable the outcome of the sale.

In the old days, say 20 years ago, that did not matter. Reserves were not much used and were very low. Prices in any area were susceptible to wild variations. Now that vendors resort to such chances and, in a penury market, are in a position to impose their reserves on auction houses, the latter resort to a new device to determine their estimate: They keep their ears to the ground, as Burge put it in court papers. Weeks before the sale, dealers and collectors come by to have a look at the works they are interested in. And they talk. Auction house experts are skillful at getting people to tell them how much they are prepared to pay for work of art they covet. A majority of dealers know how to hold their tongues, but not all of them, and a majority of private buyers are incapable of doing so. As they naively disclose their interest in what they will try to buy, they help push up the estimate and, often, the reserve. The auction houses seem to be unaware of how objectionable this way of steering the market is,

and will frequently use the cliché "we have had a lot of interest" in this picture or that object. But in fact the expert is as much an opinion pollster as anything else.

The sad thing for those who sell at auction is that opinion polls can be divergent. In the Cristallina case, Bathurst, as Christie's New York president, held one opinion concerning the prices that Dmitry Jodidio's pictures might bring, and Burge, the Impressionist expert, held another. Jodidio, the owner of Cristallina, was incensed because he was never told about the difference of opinion; Christie's had admitted this. Burge was so pessimistic that he instructed the New York press officer, Elizabeth Shaw, to tell CBS-TV in a letter only one week before the auction that Christie's expected to sell the paintings at between \$5 million and \$9 million. The message that such an announcement conveyed to professionals was that there had been a climbdown from Bathurst's initial estimate of \$9.3 million, and it could hardly have left them with a favorable impression.

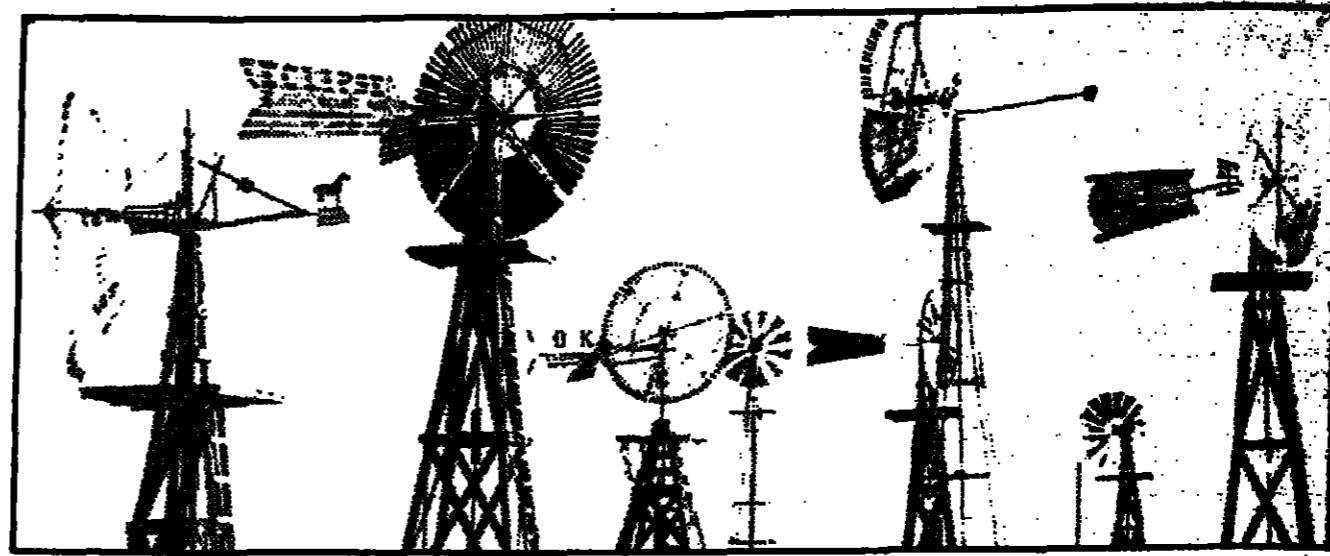
Differences of opinion within auction houses are not infrequent. I have more than once spoken to experts who were unhappy because they were urged by their superiors to take objects with high reserves, which forced them to print estimates well above what they thought the work would bring. Loyalty to the firm forbids them to reveal this to a client.

Jodidio told Christie's from the beginning that he wanted to raise \$10 million. It is because Bathurst felt the eight paintings he selected would fetch this amount that he agreed to the auction, and that three other paintings were left out of the sale. Many private individuals can be hurt, as Jodidio may have been, by not getting the money they need on time. In the reforms contemplated by auction professionals as a result of the Bathurst case, the estimate system and the publicity given to estimates deserve at least as much priority as the reserve price problem.

Second of three articles. Next week: The need to reform auction appraisal procedures.

■ Settlement Final in Judaica Case

Judge Robert E. White of the New York state Supreme Court has given final approval to a settlement involving Sotheby's disputed 1984 auction of rare Hebrew books and manuscripts. The New York Times reported. The most valuable works will be repurchased from the buyers and redistributed to institutions where they will be made available to the public and the seller, Alexander Gutman, who smuggled the books out of Nazi Germany, will receive \$900,000.



TURNIN' IN THE WIND — A collection of windmills in the Texas Panhandle, photographed by T. Lindsay Baker, publisher of a quarterly magazine called Windmillers' Gazette. Baker, a windmill watcher who has spent years

studying the American species — fixtures on farms from the 1850s through the 1930s — has documented his findings in "A Field Guide to American Windmills," a book published by the University of Oklahoma Press for \$25.

Works of Siberian Exile Shown in Warsaw FortressBy Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

WARSAW — In a badly lighted corner of an old Czarist fortress in Warsaw hang some remarkable paintings that, though largely unknown even by Polish art

historians, evoke the experience of exile, imprisonment and torture with an immediacy and impact similar to that conveyed by Goya's well-known series, "The Horrors of War."

The Polish paintings are the



Detail from an untitled work by Alexander Sochaczewski.

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ARTS / LEISURE

New Dreyfus Affair Over Site of Statue

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — When François Mitterrand was elected president of France he decided to give the country, and Paris in particular, some new monuments to important historical figures. One of these was Alfred Dreyfus.

The minister of culture, Jack Lang, asked the artist and sculptor known as Tim, political cartoonist for *L'Express* magazine, to take part in the project. Tim produced a small version of a statue showing Dreyfus at attention, raising the hilt of his broken sword before his face in a traditional military salute.

Lang wanted to install the monument at the Ecole Militaire — the very place where Dreyfus stood at attention while his uniform was stripped of the insignia of rank and his sword broken. It would have been a handsome choice, but it has created a government dispute that has spilled over into public debate.

On Oct. 15, 1894, 3-year-old Pierre Dreyfus took his father's hand, walked him to the door and kissed him goodbye. Five years were to pass before they met again. Captain Alfred Dreyfus, then 35 years old, had an appointment in the office of a colleague at the war ministry for what he thought was going to be a routine meeting of the general staff. Instead, he was charged with high treason and immediately imprisoned. After a parody of a trial he was found guilty of selling military secrets to the Germans, publicly stripped of his rank and transported to Devil's Island.

Dreyfus later declared that he resisted the overwhelming urge to commit suicide because he wanted to be vindicated and reinstated for



Alfred Dreyfus

his children's sake. The evidence against Dreyfus had been fabricated to protect the real culprit, Major Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, a spendthrift in urgent need of money. The general staff believed that by condemning Dreyfus it was protecting the honor of the French Army; the anchoring assumption was that Dreyfus, as a Jew, was an consider and consequently expendable.

Fortunately, the honor of France found some brilliant defenders in people such as Jean Jaurès, Georges Clemenceau and the writers Charles Péguy and Emile Zola; the latter's famous "J'accuse" earned him a one-year jail sentence.

"L'affaire Dreyfus" split France down the middle. Against Dreyfus stood "the higher interests of the nation," the right, and various "patriotic" organizations created in the heat of the moment. For him stood justice, the left and the League of Rights of Man, created in response to Zola's libel trial. But things were not really that simple.

Political parties were torn apart, families divided, friendships wrecked and French society so strongly polarized that traces of that now distant ordeal, including the anti-Semitism, lingered in the French mentality for a long time.

Even the army did not present a united front in this matter. Major Georges Picquart, who had just been named director of the army information service, became convinced that Esterhazy was the real culprit and he passed on the evidence to the president of the Senate. As a result, Picquart was hastily promoted and shipped off to Tunisia.

In time Dreyfus was vindicated. In 1906 he was reinstated in the army and awarded the Legion of Honor. By then, however, the public had lost interest. The German military attaché who had received the secrets from Esterhazy published his memoir in 1930, confirming Dreyfus's innocence. Alfred Dreyfus died five years later in Paris, at age 66.

The importance of these events for France, the way in which the outcome reflected favorably on the French sense of republican justice, and the courage and dignity that Dreyfus had shown throughout his ordeal made him appear an obvious choice to Mitterrand. And the decision to erect the monument, and above all the proposed location, have caused controversy.



Tim with model of his Dreyfus statue.

Mitterrand's list was not a partisan one. It included, for instance, monuments to former President Georges Pompidou (in the Champ Elysées), the resistance hero Jean Moulin (facing the Pompidou Center), Pierre Mendès France (in the Luxembourg Gardens) and Léon Blum (in the Tuilleries). Blum's 1936 *Front Populaire* obtained social advantages for workers including a 40-hour week and annual paid vacations — a fact that did not make him popular with the right — and when the Socialist government of the republic proposed placing his monument on Place Léon Blum, in the 11th arrondissement, it ran into obstruction from Mayor Jacques Chirac's conservative city government.

The Dreyfus project had been kept secret until recently. The news broke when the minister of defense, Charles Hernu, made a public statement about it: In his view, the Ecole Militaire was not an appropriate location. "For one thing," he said, "the place is not open to the public." He suggested putting the statue in the old Ecole Polytechnique, which Dreyfus attended.

The French press has been tempted to describe this mild exchange between Lang and Hernu and the attending public debate as "une nouvelle affaire Dreyfus." *L'Express* says "some people" feel the presence of the statue inside the Ecole Militaire would be a form of provocation. Jean Daniel, editor of *Le Nouvel Observateur*, magazine writes that "it is not easy for the army to acknowledge a sin," and suggests that it might be equally appropriate to place the monument in front of the Palais de Justice, where Dreyfus was tried.

"In my monument," says Tim, "Dreyfus is provoking no one. He is shown saluting his ideals, which are the ideals of an officer, and saluting too, all those whose efforts ultimately saved him: Zola, Clemenceau and Jaurès, but also that portion of public opinion that forced the general staff to back down. Dreyfus's sword was broken, but this did not prevent him from remaining faithful to the values it represented in his sight, doing everything in his power to recover the lost honor of his calling. This, in my opinion, is the highest form of military spirit can attain."

"The monument could quite appropriately be placed elsewhere, too, but I would be sorry that the army should lose the moral benefit of its presence. Dreyfus was an exemplary figure after all — a soldier who, against all odds, remained faithful to his ideas of what an officer should be."

The monument is scheduled to be finished in December, by which time some agreement on its location should have been reached.

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Cimino defines the border between greatness and the mere desire for greatness. He's so busy trying to elevate his characters into symbols of the American Dream, and where it went wrong (Vietnam), that he never rounds them out. And he's a bear for detail, a son of million-dollar research assistant who can't stop showing off his homework.

He is so in love with his own stuff, he leaves the actors out of the picture. Rourke's great strength, since his indelible cameo as an arsonist in "Body Heat," has been his cultivation of quiet. His soft-spoken

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He is so in love with his own stuff, he leaves the actors out of the picture. Rourke's great strength, since his indelible cameo as an arsonist in "Body Heat," has been his cultivation of quiet. His soft-spoken

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NYSE Most Actives							
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.	Adv.	
MidCap	24852	129	87	97	+12	+	12
Indu	13121	121.57	130.89	132.41	-2.15	-1.6%	12
Trans	10515	151.55	152.55	152.21	-1.35	-0.9%	12
UHI	540.49	544.84	539.79	542.66	-2.17	-0.4%	12
Comp	11	1	1	1	0.52	0.5%	12
Industrials	1	1	1	1	0.23	0.2%	12
Transport	1	1	1	1	0.23	0.2%	12
Utilities	1	1	1	1	0.23	0.2%	12
Finance	1	1	1	1	0.23	0.2%	12

Dow Jones Averages							
Days	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.	Adv.	
Indus	121.57	130.89	132.41	-2.15	-1.6%	12	
Trans	151.55	152.55	152.21	-1.35	-0.9%	12	
UHI	544.84	539.79	542.66	-2.17	-0.4%	12	
Comp	11	1	1	1	0.23	0.2%	12
Industrials	1	1	1	1	0.23	0.2%	12
Transport	1	1	1	1	0.23	0.2%	12
Utilities	1	1	1	1	0.23	0.2%	12
Finance	1	1	1	1	0.23	0.2%	12

NYSE Index							
Days	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.	Adv.	
Composite	11	1	1	1	0.23	0.2%	12
Industrials	1	1	1	1	0.23	0.2%	12
Transport	1	1	1	1	0.23	0.2%	12
Utilities	1	1	1	1	0.23	0.2%	12
Finance	1	1	1	1	0.23	0.2%	12



Vol. of 4 P.M.
Prev. 4 P.M. Vol.
Prev. consolidated close
87,916,000
86,100,000
86,250,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Divers	Close	Prev.
Advanced	102	102
Declined	215	215
Unchanged	257	257
Total Issues	574	574
New Highs	7	7
New Lows	19	19

NASDAQ Index	Close	Prev.
Composite	274.45	274.45
Industrial	212	212
Finance	141	141
Utilities	244.81	244.81
Transport	262.47	262.47
Commodities	297.74	297.74
Services	273.43	273.43

AMEX Most Actives	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Adv.
Exxon	10	10	10	10	0.00	10
SAB	10	10	10	10	0.00	10
Nicke	10	10	10	10	0.00	10
Texair	10	10	10	10	0.00	10
Fordair	10	10	10	10	0.00	10
Wards	10	10	10	10	0.00	10
GNC	10	10	10	10	0.00	10
Insty	10	10	10	10	0.00	10
TIE	10	10	10	10	0.00	10
Delmed	10	10	10	10	0.00	10
Keween	10	10	10	10	0.00	10

Dow Jones Bond Averages						
Close	Prev.					
Advanced	767	767				
Decreas	767	767				
Undechned	767	767				
Total Issues	197	197				
New Highs	25	25				
New Lows	14	14				

NYSE Divers						
Close	Prev.					
Advanced	767	767				
Decreas	767	767				
Undechned	767	767				
Total Issues	197	197				
New Highs	25	25				
New Lows	14	14				

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.						
Close	Prev.					
Bov	Sales	*Shy				
Aug. 15	142,289	321,329				
Aug. 16	157,490	377,441				
Aug. 17	165,078	404,938				
Aug. 18	165,078	404,938				

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

Standard & Poor's Index	Web	Low	Close	Chg.	% Chg.	Adv.
Industrials	102	102	102	102	0.00	102
Transport	102	102	102	102	0.00	102
Utilities	102	102	102	102	0.00	102
Finance	102	102	102	102	0.00	102

AMEX Sales	4 P.M. volume	Prev. 4 P.M. volume	Prev. card. volume
8,450,000	7,670,000	7,670,000	7,670,000

AMEX Stock Index	Net	Low	Close	Chg.	% Chg.	Adv.
222.36	221.50	221.50	221.50	-1.17	-0.5%	221.50

Prices Down to End Dull Week

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange drifted to a broad decline Friday in quiet trading to close out a lackluster week.

The downturn was led by computer, aerospace, oil and financial issues. But mining stocks moved ahead.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Bank 'Confident' on MGM-UA Sale

By Al DeGuch

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Drexel Burnham Lambert has said it is "highly confident" that it can arrange financing for Ted Turner's \$1.5-billion purchase of MGM-UA Entertainment Co., Mr. Turner said.

The investment banker's use of that expression in the past has been taken as a signal to the financial community that it has reached the stage in its analysis where it expects no problem in raising funds.

Mr. Turner's announcement came after stock markets had closed Thursday. MGM-UA's common shares rose 75 cents Thursday to close at \$25.875 on the New York Stock Exchange. The

Turner purchase price for MGM-UA is \$29 a share.

MGM-UA's chairman, Frank Rothman, said that in light of Drexel Burnham's opinion letter, he now has "no doubt" the transaction will go through.

Mr. Turner, founder and chairman of Atlanta-based Turner Broadcasting System, said he was "pleased" that Drexel Burnham "has recognized the merits of this transaction."

Some entertainment industry analysts earlier questioned whether the money could be raised and, if it could, whether the debt load could be carried by MGM.

Drexel Burnham, known for its success with raising capital for major ventures by issuing high-yield, high-risk bonds, generally is re-

garded as being able to back up its "highly confident" opinion after arriving at the assessment.

"That is the signal that they have used in the past," noted Dennis Fost, vice president of research at Seidler Amherst Securities in Los Angeles. "When they have said they were highly confident they have almost always been successful."

TBS reported Wednesday that it had a net loss of \$6.7 million in the second quarter, after charging off \$13.7 million of its \$18.2 million in expenses related to its recently abandoned effort to buy CBS Inc.

The last annual report said that TBS was "unable to generate sufficient cash flow from operations in 1984 to meet its needs."

Armco to Sell Group to Owners

The Associated Press

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio — Armco Inc. said Friday that it had agreed to sell its aerospace and strategic materials group to Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. of Toledo, Ohio, for \$415 million in cash.

Armco's president, Robert Boni, said the group consists of three businesses that primarily develop and manufacture high-performance composite materials for the aerospace and defense industries. The group has 24 plants with 6,400 workers.

The aerospace division, with more than \$500 million in sales, was Armco's largest money-maker in 1984. Mr. Boni said that Owens-Corning initially will finance the purchase through short-term borrowing.

Spain Announces Plans to Merge Its Major Petrochemical Companies

Reuters

MADRID — Spain plans to merge its major petrochemical companies as part of an industrial restructuring designed to enhance the nation's competitiveness before its entry to the European Community next year.

The proposed merger will be supervised by the state oil holding company Instituto Nacional de Hidrocarburos SA, an INH spokesman said Friday. It involves Alcudia Empresaria Para la Industria Quimica SA, Calatrava Empresaria Para la Industria Petrolifera SA and Pandal Empresaria Para la Industria Quimica SA.

The new company will be Spain's largest producer of a variety of oil-derivative chemical products such as polyethylene, butadiene, synthetic rubber and acrylonitrile.

INH has a 58.1 percent stake in the new agency through its two member refineries. The remaining stock is held by private sector refiners.

Leucadia Bid

Intergroup Turns Down Leucadia Bid

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

PITTSBURGH — Directors of National Intergroup Inc. rejected on Friday a merger proposal from Leucadia National Corp., the largest single investor in the diversified metals and consumer finance company.

National Intergroup's directors said that Leucadia's offer was highly conditional and that it was an inappropriate time to sell the company.

Leucadia, a New York life insurance and consumer finance company, said that it was disappointed by the rejection.

In March, Leucadia failed to block shareholder approval of a merger between National Intergroup and Bergen Brunswig Corp., a Los Angeles prescription-drug distributor that later withdrew from the agreement. And in June, it lost a bid for four seats on the board.

Most recently, Leucadia offered to buy the 91 percent of National Intergroup that it does not already own. The offer for \$35 per share would amount to about \$750 million.

Leucadia originally conditioned its offer on National Intergroup's agreement to complete plans to sell its majority interest in First National Financial Corp. to Ford Motor Co. for about \$400 million.

National Intergroup said on Friday that it was continuing its review of a financial restructuring and other programs for the enhancement of stockholder value.

Leucadia later called upon the board "to specify its plans to enhance shareholder value."

Compaq: One Computer Maker That's Still Hot

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — By all logic, Compaq Computer Corp. should be a long-forgotten footnote in the personal computer industry.

Like dozens of other start-up companies, Compaq rushed three years ago into the market for making IBM-compatible computers. Its first product was a 28-pound (13-kilo) portable version of the PC.

Like others, the company grew rapidly in its first year, posting \$111 million in sales, believed a record for a high-technology startup.

But unlike most of the others, and to the surprise of analysts who have time and again predicted disaster for the Houston-based company, it continues to thrive in the shadow of International Business Machines Corp.

Compaq made it past the shakeout last year that left most of its early competitors in collapse or near it. It not only survived a series of deep IBM price cuts, but today owns IBM's own portable by at least 7 to 1.

And last week, Compaq became the only major personal-computer company to post impressive growth in the midst of the industry's deepest slump. Second-quarter profits soared more than fivefold, to \$5.7 million, from a year ago, as sales jumped 80 percent to \$118 million.

"By the end of the year," said Benjamin M. Rosen, the company's chairman, who has doubled as Compaq's lead venture capitalist and its most outspoken publicist,

"this three-year-old company should be in the Fortune 500." Apple Computer, he is quick to point out, took five years to get on the list.

Compaq's success, and the question of how long it can continue, is of more than passing interest to the fledgling personal computer industry. Almost overnight, the company has become a case study in how

same problem confounding Apple's Macintosh: convincing large corporations — many with a huge investment in IBM software — that superior performance features are more important than IBM compatibility.

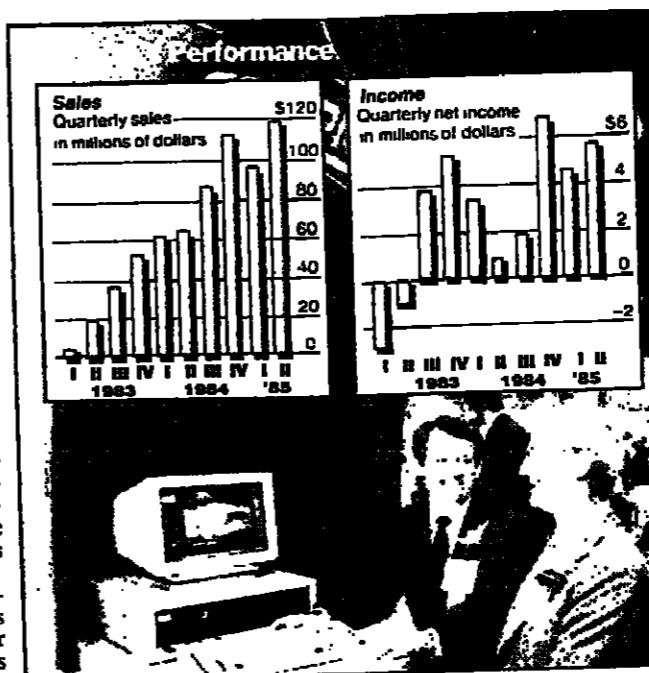
That is a battle Compaq chose not to fight. "The business marketplace has chosen its standard," said Mr. Rosen, whose venture-capital concern, Sevin Rosen Management Co., also financed Lotus Development Corp., the successful software company, in its start-up days. "Getting businesses to accept an alternate is high risk," he said, "because not many companies in this world have the power to create standards."

Compaq's first portable was well received in part because of its innovative design — it reduced a desktop IBM PC into a portable, if bulky, machine that could be put into the trunk of a car. But the absence of big-name competitors also helped. Its biggest threat at the time seemed to come from makers of other "IBM clones," a somewhat derisive term used in the industry to describe companies like Columbia Data Products Inc. and Eagle Computer. Columbia is now in bankruptcy proceedings, and Eagle became embroiled in a patent-infringement suit with IBM from which it never recovered.

Preserving Compaq's innovative edge, however, is likely to prove increasingly difficult, analysts say. Although its newest line of desktop machines while taking extra care to retain IBM compatibility and win the favor of computer retailers.

"I think they are perhaps one of the best examples of how to do it right," James D. Edwards, head of American Telephone & Telegraph's fledgling computer efforts, said earlier this year. "They know when to meet the competition head-on and when to get out of the way."

Many think Mr. Edwards should have followed his own instincts. Earlier this year the company introduced its first computer built around AT&T's own operating system, called Unix. Now it faces the



The New York Times

Rod Canion, left, president of Compaq Computer Corp., and Benjamin M. Rosen, chairman, with the Deskpro 286.

to compete against IBM, whose fast-flung marketing might and quickness in obscure market niches has led other computer makers to contend that they stand no chance.

More important, company officials say, Compaq's meteoric rise suggests that a piece of accepted wisdom in the computer industry might be false:

"For years, we've been hearing that when you elect to follow the IBM standard, you're essentially written off building anything innovative," said Rod Canion, the company's 40-year-old president and one of three defectors from Texas Instruments who started the company. "We are living proof that, if you do it right, you can have it both ways."

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Col-Farm Insurance has been sued for \$450 million in Los Angeles by Errol and John Coughlan and their companies Eagle Bonds & Insurance Brokers and California-Pacific Construction. The California business contend that the Sacramento-based company induced them to write millions of dollars of worthless bonds.

Chubb Peabody & Co., the New York-based maker of Arrow shirts, has announced a "poison pill" plan under which its debt could be boosted if a suitor acquired more than 25 percent of its stock.

Coca-Cola Co. plans to expand the licensing outside the United

range of 1985 model car and truck lines until early October in an effort to clean out heavy inventories of unsold cars that piled up during a strike by U.S. car haulers. The cars and trucks account for 70 percent of GM's vehicle sales.

Minewe Co. will borrow \$200 million to finance takeover bids for unspecified companies from two syndicates led by Lloyds Bank International Ltd., according to a spokesman for Sumitomo Trust and Banking Co., whose Hong Kong subsidiary is among the members of one syndicate.

Ford Motor Co. remained the leading car importer in France in

the first half of 1985, but its lead over Volkswagen AG narrowed, according to figures gathered by the French car importer association. Ford's 7.56 percent of the market fell from 7.93 percent a year earlier, while Volkswagen's rose to 6.27 percent from 5.63 percent in the same period.

Sabreger AG has signed a \$29-million contract to sell equipment to manufacture 16-inch (42-centimeter) steel tubes for oil and gas pipelines to the China National Machinery Import & Export Corp. The equipment will be installed in the Baotu tube plant in Shaanxi province.

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COMPANY NOTES

International Herald Tribune

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States of its new line of clothing, which is produced by Murjani International Ltd., mainly in Hong Kong and Macao. U.S. textile manufacturers complained recently when the clothing appeared in U.S. stores.

Control Data Corp. said its banks have extended to Sept. 15 amendments to its revolving credit agreements, relaxing certain financial tests. The Minneapolis-based company is in the process of offering \$200 million in subordinated notes and \$100 million in preferred stock that will be used to repay debt.

General Motors is to offer 7.7 percent discount financing on a

leading car importer in France in

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS



The United Nations Children's Fund

With Headquarters in New York and offices throughout the world, working with developing country governments to provide disadvantaged children and their mothers with the basic services they need to survive and develop seeks

Internal Auditor
New York, U.S.A. (Ref.: VN 507).

Responsibilities: to conduct reviews of assigned organizational and functional activities and to evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of management and financial controls, to carry out audit of EDP function and to assist in the review and evaluation of new EDP systems under implementation for corrective actions improving operations and affecting economy.

Qualifications: Certified Public Accountant or equivalent and/or Masters degree in accounting or business administration. Knowledge of computerized auditing. Minimum 8 years of relevant experience in auditing. Fluency in English working knowledge of French desirable.

Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Excellent benefits package.

Send detailed resume no later than August 31, 1985, to:

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The International Herald Tribune's daily paid circulation continues to break records, up 5% in the past year and 24% in the past four years. More than a third of a million people in 164 countries around the world now see each issue. And latest figures indicate that this rapid growth continues.

International Herald Tribune circulation figure prepared for OJD audit for period from January 1, to December 31, 1984.

1984
160,709

1983
155,600

1982
150,000

1981
145,000

1980
140,000

1979
135,000

1978
130,000

1977
125,000

1976
120,000

1975
115,000

1974
110,000

1973
105,000

1972
100,000

1971
95,000

1970
90,000

1969
85,000

1968
80,000

1967
75,000

1966
70,000

1965
65,000

1964
60,000

1963
55,000

1962
50,000

1961
45,000

1960
40,000

1959
35,000

1958
30,000

1957
25,000

1956
20,000

1955
15,000

1954
10,000

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Slips Again on U.S., Europe Markets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar was mostly lower Friday as dealers consider new reports on the sluggishness of the U.S. economy. Dealers said the currency traded quietly in a narrow range in New York after an erratic day on European markets.

Dealers said that the dollar has been pressured all week by soft U.S. economic data, including Friday's news of a 2.4-percent decline in July housing starts. Earlier this week, data showed industrial production rose only a modest 0.2 percent in July and U.S. retail sales increased 0.4 percent.

"Some dealers said that further proof of the dollar's underlying weakness was its failure to derive support from Thursday's larger-than-expected rise in the U.S. money supply and the Bundesbank's reduction in two key interest rates."

"It's a rather quiet market with continued bearish pressure on the dollar," said Jeffrey Mondsem of

\$1.3960. In New York, it eased to \$1.4015 from \$1.4020.

The pound was unaffected by a drop in the British retail sales index to an annual rate of 6.9 percent in July. It also showed little reaction to a hardening of North Sea crude oil prices and oil product prices following reports of an attack on Iran's main oil depot on Kharq Island in the Gulf.

"Sterling is showing little sensitivity to oil news at the moment," one dealer said Friday.

Other late dollar rates in Europe, down from 2.753 Deutsche marks, down from 2.759 on Thursday; 8.425 French francs, down from 8.435; 2.256 Swiss francs; down from 2.271; 3.1095 Dutch guilders, down from 3.1136, and 236.75 Japanese yen, unchanged.

Traders in Europe said that sentiment favored a further decline in the U.S. currency, but operators were unwilling to go into the weekend holding large short positions.

The pound closed in London at \$1.3993, up from Thursday's

(UPI, Reuters, IHT, AP)

Turkish Growth Expected to Slow

ANKARA — Turkey's economic growth rate is expected to decline this year and fall well short of government targets, the State Statistics Institute said Friday.

Gross national product at 1968 prices is expected to grow by 3.9 percent, down from 5.9 percent in 1984, SSI said. Gross domestic product should grow by 3.8 percent, down from 5.8 percent. GNP measures the total value of a nation's goods and services, including income from foreign investments. GDP is the same measure.

The figures compare with a government target for GNP growth of 5.5 percent and for GDP of 5.1 percent. Industrial output was expected to rise by 4.5 percent, down from 8.8 percent last year, and agricultural output by 2.6 percent compared with 3.7 percent, SSI said.

The industry has recently refused to respond to inquiries about how much money it makes, but one thing was clear: Cash flow problems abounded. As Joseph Cerrell, president of the American Association of Political Consultants, put it: "What guys were doing was trying to make a million in the election, and sitting back and trying not to spend it all before the next election."

But the monetary peaks and valleys have recently smoothed out. Campaigns last longer and produce more revenue. Political consultants have diversified.

The old stereotypes hold that only Republicans have a strong business sense, but as Ann F. Lewis, former political director of the Democratic National Committee, put it: "It is no longer true that a Democratic consultant 'with a keen business sense' is one who just knows enough not to let the campaign borrow his American Express card."

The list of extracurricular activities is long. Mr. Cerrell has moved his Los Angeles company toward old-fashioned public relations. Patrick Caddell, who helped promote Jimmy Carter, has done market research for another Georgia institution: the Coca-Cola Co. (he helped research the market viability of new Coke). David Garth, who counts Mayor Edward I. Koch in New York and Mayor Tom Bradley in Los Angeles on his client roster, has worked on advertising campaigns for the Dime Savings Bank and Avis. And Robert Squier, who worked for Hubert H. Humphrey in 1968, now makes public television films.

Political consulting has come a long way since its inception in 1933, when proponents of a flood control and irrigation project in California hired Cleon Whittaker and Leone Smith Baxter to defend the project against the attacks of Pacific Gas and Electric. Apparently, they succeeded: California voters approved the scheme.

California, with its well-financed gubernatorial campaigns, proved an excellent breeding ground for the industry. Whittaker & Baxter, as the company, the two formed was called, were followed by Spencer-Roberts. Separately, Barclays has appointed Andrew Buchan a local director for the bank in Scotland. He comes to Barclays from Royal Bank of Scotland, where he was general manager, central region.

European Brazilian Bank Ltd., a London-based consortium, has appointed Fernando Baptista Marques its representative in Brazil.

Based in Rio de Janeiro, he succeeds Marco Aurelio Machado da Silva, who retired.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

U.S. Political Consulting Becomes Big Business

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Political consulting in the United States used to be seasonal as Christmas trees.

Between Labor Day in early September and Election Day in November, pollsters, television commercial producers and political advisers spent 100-hour weeks trying to get their candidate-clients into office. Then they faded into oblivion until the next election.

But business clients, the consultants say, are delighted to hire advisers with political connections.

Black Manafort, Stone & Kellogg, run by Charles Black Jr., a leading Republican strategist in Alexandria, Virginia, did just that for Tosco Inc., which sought a loan guarantee for synthetic fuel production. Black Manafort offered its tips on who to see in which department and what kind of arguments to make members of Congress.

Political experience, particularly knowledge of polling techniques,

can be helpful in corporate marketing.

Mr. Garth argues that prevailing market research techniques often are more expensive and less informative than political surveys.

When he was hired by Avis to help devise a marketing strategy for frequent renters, he worked with Penn & Schoen, the poll takers he most often uses politically, to organize surveys of car renters, using the results to guide an advertising agency in devising a national campaign.

The consultants are secretive about finances, although they sometimes confirm a particular fee.

Mr. Garth, for example, said that his company, the two formed was called, were followed by Spencer-

Roberts, whose Stuart Spencer is still active for Republicans today.

The business started to flourish in the 1960s, with the spread of television commercials, polling and direct mail, techniques that demanded expertise beyond most politicians.

Today consultants pitch themselves as specialists, of

ten referring candidates to others for different services (sometimes, insiders say, for a kickback).



Robert Squier

million-dollar industry," said Mr. Cerrell, who did say that his company, Cerrell Associates Inc., had net fee income of \$1.3 million in 1984.

Larry Sabato, a University of Virginia professor, estimated the industry's national revenues for election work at between \$28 million and \$42 million for 1984. A senior Republican operative suggested that a hard-working consultant could expect to net \$100,000 a year, and perhaps another \$50,000 in commissions for ads.

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control and irrigation project in California hired Cleon Whittaker and Leone Smith Baxter to defend the project against the attacks of Pacific Gas and Electric. Apparently, they succeeded: California voters approved the scheme.

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ACROSS

- Inst. at Amapolis
- 5 Kipling's Kim
- " in Calico," 1946
- 14 Quiche ingredient
- 19 Glut
- 20 Author Paul de
- 21 Throwaway at Trevi
- 22 Site of a main campus in Maine
- 23 501
- 26 More recent
- 27 " Way," Cahn-Van Heusen hit
- 28 Abop, poetically
- 29 CARE concern
- 31 Kind of rap
- 32 1001
- 36 Jokers, in two senses
- 37 W.W. II org.
- 38 What Ben Adhem did
- 39 Perhaps

ACROSS

- 41 Range fuel
- 44 Child Hassam's "Summer —"
- 45 Halberd follower
- 46 Adam, in a way
- 49 54
- 53 "Any port in —"
- 56 Mescal
- 57 Choice
- 58 Certain trailer trucks
- 60 Comfort
- 61 Heart
- 62 Lamb who had a Mary
- 64 72
- 72 Shade of blue or gray
- 72 Seaver, twice
- 74 Gave a piercing look
- 76 "Dirigible" director: 1931
- 81 Italian spirits
- 83 Rouse
- 84 Product of Zeus's head

DOWN

- 1 "... life's Shak."
- 2 Signor Ponti
- 3 Inclined
- 4 Like pots gone to pot
- 5 Actor Dennis: 1909-1968
- 6 Kin of mins.
- 7 Out, in Innsbruck
- 8 Larma or Pianco
- 9 Have the means
- 10 Winged horse
- 11 Hedges of baseball fame
- 12 12000, Chilean port
- 13 Light beams
- 14 1000

DOWN

- 15 "You — what you eat"
- 16 1009
- 17 Ahead, narrowly
- 18 Bellini opera
- 24 British cleaning woman
- 25 Like Willie Winkie
- 30 Soprano Gruberova
- 32 Scottish goblet
- 34 Aussie bird
- 35 Genuine
- 36 Most banal
- 39 Cork fuel
- 40 What a thorbo was
- 41 Interruptions
- 42 Within an (very close)

FIELD OF BLOOD

By Gerald Seymour. 352 pages. \$14.95.

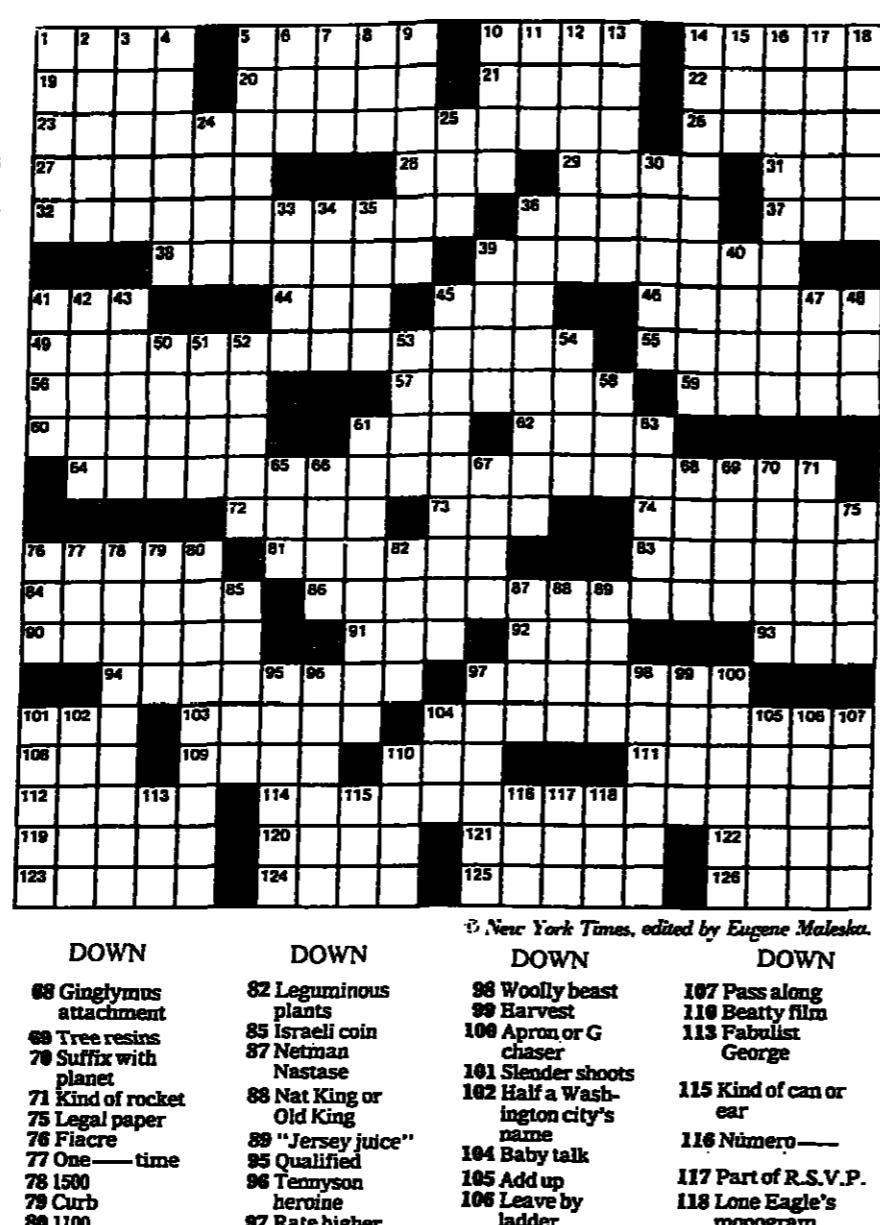
W. W. Norton & Co. Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10110.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

THE strongest international suspense stories are diminished when they are cubbyholed in bookstores or in book reviews simply as mysteries or thrillers. Even the modern masters of the genre, Graham Greene, labeled seven of his books — including "The Third Man" and "Our Man in Havana" — as "entertainments," as if to tell the reader that these titles did not carry the full weight of his seriousness. Of course, they did; a fine writer cannot help doing his best even when his subjects are designed to entertain. In recent years, Greene recognized this — now he lists his "entertainments," along with such books as "The Power and the Glory" and "The Comedians" simply as novels.

In the field of the suspense novel the three British masters — Greene, Eric Ambler and John le Carré — have been joined in the last decade by Gerald Seymour. "Field of Blood," his eighth novel, is as good as his first and best-known one, "Harry's Game." It says something about Seymour's pre-science that what he wrote about 10 years ago still rings true, fictionally, in his latest book. In both, the scene is Belfast; once again, the heroes and villains are almost indistinguishable. There is no Yeatsian "terrible beauty" in this novel. "Field of Blood" is

When in Rome BY CHARLES M. DEBER



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska

BOOKS

offers only the terrible reality faced by the Protestant and Catholic militants in Ulster: unending urban guerrilla warfare.

This is a territory that Seymour has carved out for himself in such previous novels as "The Glory Boys," "Kingfisher" and "The Contract." He writes about terrorists, hijackings, assassinations and political dreams in the Middle East, Italy, England and Northern Ireland. These are regions he has covered as a former British television correspondent, but Seymour is not just rewriting old assignments. He has broken out of the journalistic structures and created situations and characters from the inside out. His emotional landscapes are painted in hard-edged human colors.

In addition to urban warfare, Seymour's knowledge of weapons, police and secret service organizations lends authenticity. In "Field of Blood," hidden weapons are part of the story. A character in the novel reflects, "Weapons were Belfast."

Seymour's novels usually build toward a cinematic climax. Sometimes they seem a bit too cinematic; in his last novel, "In Honor Bound," a British agent armed with a ground-to-air missile launcher took on a Soviet MiG helicopter in the Hindu Kush of Afghanistan, followed by a "walkdown" between friend and foe that had a "High Noon" air about it. In the new novel, there is a much more believable climax because, in Belfast, nobody emerges as victor.

Another hallmark of a Seymour novel is that the female characters are not just adjuncts to the main action. Two important roles in the new novel are played by women — the wife and the mother of an imprisoned IRA member.

The story of "Field of Blood" has some of the same elements — including the interrogation of an IRA prisoner by his captor — as the British drama "Rat in the Skull." At the novel's center is a confrontation between the IRA gunman and a British lieutenant. A trusting relationship develops between them; both are stuck in their duty to conflicting ideals. Behind them are the powerful forces — state, religious and military — that refuse to live and let live and that have bled the British and the Irish in Northern Ireland.

Both men, courageous in their own ways, bear the brunt of the long troubles. The prisoner thinks to himself: "But a man who had blundered a Brit and taken out a constable could hardly cuff his son on the ear if the kid wanted to follow his father into the Organization." So terror and death are passed on from one generation to the next.

There is a wonderful scene that evokes Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher without mentioning her name or even saying that the leader is a woman:

"The prime minister came at Christmas to be photographed with the troops, particularly enjoyed being photographed while wearing a Marine beret or a flak jacket." When necessary, Seymour can be subtle.

In "Field of Blood," he proves — as Greene did in another battlefield half a world away in his novel "The Quiet American" — that the international suspense story can convey the harshest truths about a country's crises through fictional characters who become all too real.

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Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

London Ballet Plans Soviet Tour

Reuters

MOSCOW — The London Festival Ballet will give 22 performances in Moscow, Leningrad and Vilnius, capital of Lithuania, for three weeks next month in the first tour of the Soviet Union by a British ballet company since 1961, the British Embassy here announced. The engagement is part of a two-year agreement between the British Council and the Soviet state concert agency.

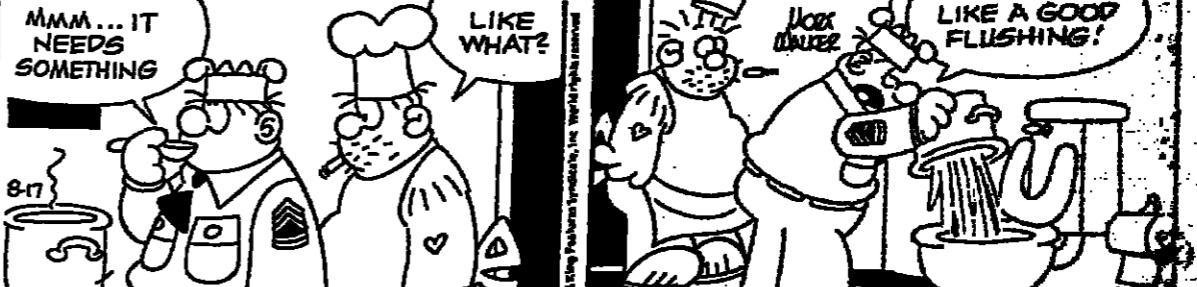
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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

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U. S. POSTCARD

Adopting Greyhounds

By Pat Leisner
The Associated Press

FROM California to Massachusetts, from Minnesota to Florida, an organization of two dozen volunteers in 13 states is finding homes for hundreds of greyhounds that have run their last race.

The volunteers are breeders, animal lovers and adoptive owners committed to preventing the sleek, graceful racers from being destroyed.

Linnea McCaffery, for example, borrows a van on weekends for a round trip of 140 miles (225 kilometers) to cart dogs from the Greyhound Track to her home in Greenwich, Connecticut.

Joyce Milne took in a 2-year-old dog in November. She and her husband, David, own a college preparatory boarding school in Williamstown, Massachusetts.

"With two setters and a poodle, it was not essential that we have another dog," she said. "But I was very taken. Charlie was so devoted, trainable and obedient that four weeks ago I got another greyhound. They've got so much love to give."

In Watervliet, New York, a magician named Peter Montano was so pleased with 3-year-old Sylvan that he worked the dog into his show, ferrying props on stage. Aleithia Bower uses her greyhound to demonstrate for obedience classes at her dog-training school in Houston.

In Lutz, Florida, near Tampa, Becky and Brad Smeltzer had two dogs when they decided to take a greyhound. Now they have six, all of which pile into a king-size waterbed with the couple at night.

"The first just peed back those lips in a smile and in three seconds that was it," said Becky Smeltzer. "The next had a leg injury and we were sure nobody would take care of her like us. Then came a brother and sister and my husband said they were just too cute to leave them."

The Smeltzers said they were impressed with the docile nature of an animal they had seen only in a muzzle breaking out of a starting gate for a frenzied 30-second chase after a mechanical lure. They have placed more than 25 dogs in other homes.

The volunteers' efforts have resulted in the placement of more than 1,200 greyhounds since March 1982, though most of the place-

ments have been made in the past 18 months.

The dogs, mainly between 18 months and 3½ years old, were marked for untimely ends because they were too slow, injured or ready to retire, according to Ron Walske, founder and head of the Florida-based volunteer organization called REGAP, which stands for Retired Greyhounds as Pets.

The successful racers are retired by their fifth year; only the best are kept for breeding.

Although no exact numbers are available, breeders and veterinarians estimate that 8,000 to 10,000 greyhounds die each year by lethal injection or are used for animal research.

The National Greyhound Association in Abilene, Kansas, says it registers 26,000 racing greyhounds a year.

"There is another choice. They make wonderful pets," said Walske, a horticultural worker. He and his wife, Jan, keep two greyhounds in a modest one-bedroom duplex.

Dr. Roger Barr, a veterinarian, has taken in three greyhounds and placed 40 from his animal clinic in Coon Rapids, Minnesota.

Through the ages, the smooth-coated, lanky but muscular breed has been popular because of its speed and hunting instinct. The greyhound was the pharaoh's pride in ancient Egypt, the badge of nobility in medieval England. For the past 60 years it has been the delight of pari-mutuel bettors in the United States.

Dog racing is a \$2-billion-a-year industry, the sixth-ranked spectator sport, drawing more fans than hockey. Annual attendance totals 22.2 million at 45 oval tracks in 14 states.

The industry has racing been slow to support the concept of greyhounds as pets. Inevitably, track owners say, they are criticized for difficult decisions based on economics.

Dogs are put down for lack of a home. But there's two sides to it.

said Mary Lynn McNeill of Lake Worth, Florida, a kennel worker who has adopted two greyhounds as pets. "A kennel might have 30 to 40 dogs. From a business standpoint, when a dog doesn't make any money they can't hang onto them."

Art Buchwald is on vacation.

A Legendary Look at U. S. Character

By Sandra Blakeslee
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In Illinois, driving around the house in low gear is said to cure a family member's illness. In North Carolina, if the first bird seen on New Year's morning is flying high there will be good health during the year. To professional folklorists, such beliefs are a window into the psyche and a revelation of national character.

"Folklore is not a matter of running down little warts," said Alan Dundes, who teaches the subject at the University of California, Berkeley. "It is a serious subject that deals with the essence of life."

Scholars at the University of California, Los Angeles, are compiling an encyclopedia of American superstitions and popular beliefs. Nearly one million entries, written on note cards, are being categorized and cross-referenced.

"Folk beliefs and superstitions are found among people all over the world and apparently have always been a part of man's intellectual and spiritual legacy, if not to say his residual thought and mental baggage," said Wayland Hand, professor emeritus of folklore and Germanic languages at UCLA. "Even with the advance of learning and the rise of education in most cultures, these ancient mental heirlooms persist and even flourish. The encyclopedia project thus documents an important aspect of human thought and activity."

Scholars say legends, myths, jokes, superstitions and popular beliefs provide a socially acceptable way for people to deal with anxiety, risk, danger — frightening things that are not within their control.

Roger Abrahams, a professor of folklore at the University of Pennsylvania, says folklore deals with central truths, such as the distinction between clean and dirty, pure and impure. "People are protecting themselves as a group and as individuals from malevolent forces," he said. "In some societies it is witches. For Americans, it is germs."

Contemporary events have also become the nuclei of folklore, Abrahams said. "We have a need to ratify one another's existence by having things to talk about that are of a risky or thrilling sort." Thus, after the hijacking of TWA Flight 847 from Athens, innumerable people claimed to know someone who was supposed to have been on the next flight out of the airport or who had just missed boarding Flight 847. "This is the equivalent of sitting around a campfire and making a circle against the night," Abrahams said.

Changing patterns of ethnicity, religion, occupation, class and migration have produced new genres of folklore in the United States — urban folklorists, for example. These are expressed as "urban legends," stories about kidnappings from shopping malls, alligators in the sewers,

etc. Stories that are put into microwave ovens to dry and end up exploding, or grandmothers who die in the back seat of the family car while the family is on vacation.

There is also a kind of corporate folklore — none of it true, most of it reflecting a lack of trust in corporations; fear of devil worship at Procter & Gamble Co., or a tale making the rounds in Detroit about poisonous snake eggs found in the sleeves of clothes made in Taiwan.

"In terms of detail, these are purely American phenomena, but the attitudes they draw on are as medieval as you can get," said Abrahams, referring to belief in Satan and fear of competition — military and economic — from other countries and city-states.

Medicine has become the subject of many new entries to American folklore, in part because modern medicine is rife with uncertainty. "So there is a lot of counteractive medicine around," said Frances Tally, an archivist of the UCLA collection. In short, what modern medicine cannot cure, modern folklore can: for cystitis, there is a peeled onion in the sock and for high blood pressure a dose of garlic. Experts point out that, as in the case of parac, which has been found useful in treating hypertension, many of these folk remedies contain a kernel of truth.

Tally said American folklorists do not exhibit significant regional differences. In Pennsylvania, children are told that babies are found under rocks in the forest, while in Arizona the story is that babies are found under desert stones. The basic stories are the same. "I am firmly convinced that people all over the world think alike," Tally said. "And they have been thinking the same things for thousands of years."

In contrast to the almost structureless folk tale, Dundes said, many superstitions follow a formula: If A then B with an optional C. If you break a mirror, then you will have seven years' bad luck, unless you throw the broken pieces into a moving stream. If you spill salt, then you will have bad luck, unless you throw some over your left shoulder.

The meaning of these superstitions has often been lost to the conscious mind, Dundes said. "But," he added, "behavior does not exist without meaning. People would not practice customs unless they meant something to the psyche."

Stories that idealize strangers, such as tales of the Lone Ranger, reflect an American fixation with the unknown, the frontier. A manifestation of this is the spate of movies on extraterrestrial themes. The U.S. concern with signs and portents of what is to come — including the obsession with polling and survey research — reflects an orientation toward the future. And reinterpretations of such things as Halloween, which in Europe honors the dead but in the United States celebrates childhood, points to a national adoration of youth.

Americans are anxious about the forces of nature and science's ability to control them. So Bigfoot, UFOs, astrology and the like will never die in the United States, scholars say. "It doesn't matter that Bigfoot doesn't exist," Dundes said. "Its role in our culture is to outsmart science. People need to believe in it."

In a sense, Abrahams said, American folklore highlights not the American dream, but the "American dread." "We have a need to tell one another how dangerous modern life has gotten," he said. "And we need to seek out things that are threatening to us. We worry most that we won't be where something is happening."

PEOPLE

'Dallas' Dispute Settled'

Donna Reed will receive more than \$1 million in a settlement for the role of Miss Ellie in "Dallas," according to Michael Donaldson, her attorney. Reed will receive her regular salary of \$17,250 a week for the 1985-86 season and \$19,338 a week for the 1986-87 season. A request to halt production of the show was denied.

Isabella Rossellini, 32, daughter of the late Ingrid Bergman, and director Roberto Rossellini, has made her professional stage debut — a three-minute appearance in "Paris Bound" at the Berkshire Theater in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, playing a girl hopelessly in love with a man who marries another. A local drama critic said Rossellini, a model who has made movies in Europe, was "a little stiff and obviously scared, but performed well for a beginner."

Vernon A. Walters, the new U.S. representative to the United Nations, is seldom at a loss for words — in English, Russian, Dutch and eight other tongues. But he was defeated by Chinese in Beijing, surrounded by U.S. diplomats who speak Mandarin, the retired Army general said: "China gives me an enormous inferiority complex." He recalled an encounter some years ago with a Soviet diplomat in Brazil who complained that Americans expected everyone to speak English. "Although it was quite true at the time, obviously I couldn't accept it. I said to him in Russian, 'Mr. Ambassador, that's a lot of nonsense' — the word I used was stronger — and that kind of staggered him. I stepped in for what I thought would be the kill and said to him in Russian, 'Mr. Ambassador you want to try in Portuguese?' He wagged his finger at me and said, 'Walters, you may be good soldier but diplomat you are not.'"

Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey has left for the United States to have a cataract operation on his right eye, the semi-official Anatolian News Agency said. An official statement earlier said that Ozal's condition was diagnosed during a visit to West Germany and that he was to have an intra-ocular lens fitted, which could not be done in Turkey. The operation will reportedly be done in Houston. President Kemal Ermen named Kaya Erdem, deputy prime minister, to take over until Ozal, 58, returns to work.

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